expenent.

The active support of Republican women was assured when the Chicago Convention adopted the resolution introduced by Congressman Charlas A. Boutelle, of Maine:

The first concern of all good government is the virtue. when the Chicago Convention adopted the resolution in-troduced by Congressman Charlas A. Boutelle, of Maine:
"The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well-directed efforts for the premotion of tem-perance and morality." Upon that platform and with Ben-lemin Harrison and Levi P. Morton the party went to smin Harrison and Levi P. Morton the party went to

Gentlemen, we are with you still. Organizations of Republican women will be maintained, increased and strengthened; we shall abide with you, not as dictators, but as helpmeets. With you we will labor to conserve the fruits of victory; and may the God of Nations—the God of constitutes of victory; and may the God of Nations—the God of our fathers-enlighten and guide.

MR. DEPEWS WITTY SPEECH.

President Depew's rising to call for order was the signal for three rousing cheers for the popular orator and favorite son, which were thrice repeated, and it was not until enthusiastic Republicans had shouted themselves hoarse in the declaration that there was "nothing the matter with Depew" that he was able to secure a hear-Mr. Depew said:

declaration that there was "nothing the matter with Depew" that he was able to secure a hearing. Mr. Depew said:

3 "Gentlemen—There have been many gatherings in these United States, but during the century of its existence none like this (laughter), and arring the coming century it will be a cause of thankfulness that this is the only one that was ever held. (Laughter). To gather 290 campaign speakers within one hall is an appalling thing to contemplate (laughter)—every one of them armed with a loaded piece and only the restraining gavel of the chairman to prevent them from firing it off. (Laughter).

When I arrived here to night I received note after note saying, almost in the same form. "After the regular sentiments give me a chance." (Laughter and applause.) When I came to reckon up the number of these appeals I found there were 111. (Laughter.) The chairman is a tender-hearted and a kindly man, who the janitor will lock the door. (Laughter.) So long as any human being who can get nobody to agree with him can flock by himself (laughter), there is no reason why the campaign speakers of the United States should not have a society. (Laughter.) They are a much suffering (laughter), a patient, a hard-working part of an industrial nation. They believe in projection (laughter) and wish whenever they speak that they may be protected from any other, speaker the same evening. (Laughter) and wish whenever they speak that they may be protected from any other, speaker the same evening. (Laughter).

The peculiar qualifications which go to make up a campaign orator are possessed by only a very small portion of the sixty millions of America. He must have a constitution which can go without sleep and a digestion that can stand any meal (Laughter.) The sleeping-car must be for him the couch of case, and the marvellous concections that meet him at private and public loard must be the things that threaten his peace for the rest of his and part of the county countitee receives him at the depot with rosettes in the lappels of the

reporters, the band, the county committee and myself. (Roars of laughter).

It has been a common remark for years past that the
press has taken the place of the orator. Yet if a speaker
is equipped with the elements of the orator, the eye,
the magnetic voice, the way of stating what a man
believes so that he has a renewed faith in his belief,
the way of reaching the deubtful so that he feels that
he should have a fatte, and of reaching the enemy,
to that he wishes that it was real war—that man retires from the platform and every auditor leaves the
hall believing that so long as speech lives nothing
takes the place of the speaking eye and voice. (Applause.)

There is a belief that the great orators are dead, and that they have left no successors. In the more primitive periods, when the people were not educated by the universal distribution and reading of the newspaper, the magazine, the tract, the orator's voice was the only way of impressing the political principle. But the speech that in that day by primitive methods reached and roused enthusiasm could not be delivered to-day to any audience on the American continent (Applause). I have heard most of the famous men whose traditions of eloquence are the despair of the brator who never has met them. I have heard Stephen A. Douglas, with his vigorous argument, his slow enuntiation, his lack of magnetism. I have heard Abraham Lincoln (tremendous applause), with his resistless logic, with his quaint humor. I have heard Tom Corwin, with his rolliciting run and his bursts of flery eloquence. I have heard Salmon P. Chase, William H. Seward (lond applause), charles Summer, Wendell Phillips. (Applause.)

As I look back now and recall what they did, the effects which they produced, and think of the effect they might be able to produce upon the highly cultivated and thoroughy informed audience of to-day, there is only one of them who strikes me as leasessing qualifications which are not duplitated by orators who could be named among our contemporaries, and that one, in the vigor of his pure fewor, in the marvellous felletly with which he stated with facts, which here suppressed passion which arroused che voicene among his audience, in the extracedinary power by which he downed opposition and suppressed an entity which he dever shall have. Wendell Phillips. (Applause.) plause.)
There is a belief that the great orators are dead, and that they have left no successors. In the more primi-

man who equals, if we ever shall have, Wendell Phillips. (Applause.)

The campaign speaker is of all literary people the worst plagfarist. He does not hesitate to steal anything he hears (laughter), and to borrow anything he reads. Some ten years ago I prepared a speech with great care to be delivered during a canvass of three weeks. After the third delivery, I found that an orator from my own State of great reputation who preceded me by two nights at my appointments, delivered my speech, word for word, daughter, and cold audiences looked at me and listened as if I was the champion fraud of the century. I repeated that speech twice before I found it out. (Laughter.)

appointments, delivered my speech, would for word, (laughter), and cold audiences looked at me and listened as if I was the champion fraud of the century. I repeated that speech twice before I found it out. (Laughter.)

Tod Ford, of Ohio, told me that he went once on a canvass with Salmon P. Chase. Mr. Chase had an argument prepared and committed to memory, which he repeated every night. Ford, who was a practical joker with a marvellous memory, asked the privilege of speaking first and delivered Chase's speech. Chase came forward and with great dignity said that he had listened to Mr. Ford on many occasions, but nover before had he known him to selze the subject with a grant's grasp (great applause), that he had so completely covered and exhausted the question that there was nothing left for any haman was able to resume his relations with Mr. Chase. (Renewed laughter).

A distinguished English statesman told me last summer that two famous politicians on that side went out campaigning together and delivered substantially the same speech. The Chase-Ford trick was played by the lesser upon the greater light. When they got back to their hotel he man who had repeated the other's speech said to him, "it is singular that that speech of yours, which has been received with such immense applause excited none here, and those jokes of yours which convulsed audiences, with laughter, fell quite flat. What is the matter? And the great statesman looked at him sympathizingly and said, "I was here two weeks go." (Much laughter.)

*Now the campaign speaker retires from the public eye. Just there is something of the dramatic spirit aroused within him. He leaves the platform, the cheer of the audiences, the wild acclaim, and it is difficult for him, if he bus been long at it, to settle back again to the tread and thread of life. It is the peculiarity of this canvass that the professional speaker had little to do with if, but that the great business community furnished from every profession men who felt that their highest in those p

WARNER MILLER'S ADDRESS.

When the applause that greeted Mr. Depew's speech had subsided, the chairman introduced Warner Miller, or rather, he simply announced his name, remarking that an introduction of Mr. Miller would be entirely superfluous. The ex-Senator was greeted enthusiastically. Here is

I hope that no party and no set of men will, in the near future, dare to propose for the serious consideration of the American people that our industries shall be broken down in order that foreign industries may be built up. I hope that no party and no set of men will in the near future advocate the idea that American labor shall go empty-banded and shall be idie in our streets in order that foreign labor may be employed in foreign lands. (Great cheering). The Republican party nas settled this question, and in settling it it has restarted the wheels of progress in every part of this country. (Applause.) Every man now knows that he may with safety undertake new enterprises; that if he has any capital saved by he may put it into American industries, American mines, American products of all kinds, and that the market of sixty millions of free, enterprising citizens, highly civilized, cultured and educated is open to him. (Applause.)

Laboring men know that our great victory is one which gives to them security in the results of their daily toil (Applause.) It assures the laboring man not alone wages which will give him food and

GREAT RESULTS OF THE VICTORY.

It is scarcely possible to compute within the limits of a brief speech the great results which will flow from this great victory. It is more than a victory which changes parties; it is more than a victory which which changes parties; it is more than a victory which turns one tide-waiter out in order to let another tide-waiter in. Its effects will be felt in every home and hearthstone of this broad land. It is a victory which makes us a greater, freer, stronger people than we were before. (Prolonged applause.) And this great Republican party will, in my judgment, meet in the future, as it has met in the past, every great and important question that may be submitted to it. (Applause.) I have no doubt at all that just as it met slavery and secession and contended for the right principle in the earliest days of its life, so does it stand to-day, so does it to-day lift every banner and sustain every principle which has for its motto the interests of home, of virtue and of all our people, irrespective of creed or class. (Prolonged applause.) The Republican party has brought about every reform that we have had within the last fifty years, and I feel to come during the next fifty years. (Applause.) It is bound to take hold of the great problem of temperance reform. We have witnessed during the last few years in this great 8tate of ours debauchery and corruption and betbery in office and at the polls, which is simply shameful, unequalled, I should say, in the history of this country and, in fact, in the history of the world. We hope by honest, sturdy effort, by unceasing agitation, and by keeping the people alive to the enormity of this crime, to at length be enabled to bandsh it for ever from the soil of the Republic. (Immense cheers.) turns one tide-waiter out in order to let another tide-

BALLOT REFORM SURE TO COME. We will eventually establish such a system of ballot reform in this country as will make corruption and bribery at the polls substantially impossible (ap-

plause), so that when the votes are counted everybody will accept the result without fear or hesitation, knowing it to be the unbought, unprejudiced opinion of a majority of all the citizens of this free land. of a majority of all the citizens of this free land.

(Cheers and applause.) And we will have temperance reform; depend upon it. (Loud applause.) A free people, a self-governing people, where every citizen above twenty-one years of age has a vote, must be a sober people, otherwise it cannot be a safe Government. (Applause.) The Republican party has met this great question in a majority of the States that are now under Republican rule and met it successfully. (Great cheering.)

THE HIGH LICENSE WAR TO GO ON. The Republican party is committed to high license. (Applause.) This party has never yet taken a step forward on any question of reform and has then gone back; and now that the party is pledged to it, it gone back; and now that the party is pledged to it, it will not go back, but will carry it through. If the party should now attempt to go back, it will end in the absolute dissolution of the party. I believe from what I have seen during my journey through the State that the tide is now rising in that direction, and it is sure to destroy the opposing forces, as sure as the tide will rise to-morrow in New-Yerk Bav. (Applause.) At all events the Republican party has embarked in that great cause, and I do not believe any great portion of its people desire to go back. No matter what the result of the last election, this war will go on until the great victory has been won. (Applause.) I gave the opposing forces notice that this last contest on that issue was the first Buil Run, and that the war would go on until we received their unconditional surrender, as at an Appomatox. (Renewed applause.) Turn loose upon the State of New-York the two or three hundred men who have been talking against high license during the past few months, and then put forward those few who had spoken in favor of it, and there is no doubt the smaller party will win, because they have all right-minded people and the bost citizens of the State on their side.

In this last election the great issue of the tariff came on and occupied the minds of the people, and even our orators dwelt upon it, and our clubs arrayed themselves on the side of Protection. Then another element came into the campaign, about six weeks ago. We now know what it is. They had got together a corruption fund such as was never before known. I have no fears for the future. If I did not believe success were possible, I should still say I have enlisted for war. The war will go on until the end, and our leaders and the rank and file will before the next canvass be fully prepared to carry it on to a glorious success.

Colonel Cruger, the Republican candidate for Lieutenaut-Governor, followed Mr. Miller. will not go back, but will carry it through. If the

Colonel Cruger, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, followed Mr. Miller. He was heartily received, and his brief speech was loudly applauded. He said among other things: I think you know that I am not one of that noble band of one hundred and eleven that asked you to give

than s chance. I do not feel that I can take a place among the "Spell-binders." (Laughter.) While I am one of the wounded in the great contest, I have been so thoroughly recuperated by the glorious victory of Har rison and Morton that I am heartily glad to be able to take my place here to night with the standard-bearers of the Republican party. (Cheers.)

APPLAUSE FOR COLONEL SHEPARD. Colonel Elliott F. Shepard was the next speaker. He won the applause of his hearers again and again with these remarks:

Mr. President: With your permission I will stick to the text like a naiter to his heads.

The operation of that profession in which I am only parvenu in this campaign may be likened to that

cotton press.
resolutions of the Chicago Republican Convention furnish the platform.

The National, and the various State and County Committees make the frame, the uprights and cross-and namesake, Miss Catherine Culiom Ridgely, as

The resolutions of the Chicago Republican Convention furnish the platform.

The National, and the various State and County Committees make the frame, the uprights and crossities. All the mills, factories and industries of the country empty the machinery. The hydraulic engineers are the Tilan, whichaw Reid, of The Tribune (cheers), Marshal Murst Haistead, of "The Chicago Tribune," Charless Emory Smith, of "The Philadelphia Times, Robert Porter, of "The New-York Press," and their brother Republican editors, controlling the power which is public opinion. (Cheers)

Then all the spell-binders lend a hand (cheers); they wrap the Line-frade buby in the snuff and catarrh bandanna, and gently roil it upon the platform, and adjust it just below the bulkhead.

Then the General Superintendent, General Benjamin Harrison (cheers), on the 6th of this month, gave the command, "Turn on the screws;" and with the precision and certainty of an irrestitie power, the ballots kept flowing in, down came the bulkhead beam upon the Free-Trade baby, doubling its ribs several times around it, and crushing the breath of life out of it, until the corpse was shrunken and wore the appearance of an Egyptian mummy (daughter), hieroglyphed and frescoed over with the name of Grover. (Laughter. Then the spell-binders bound it in bands, not of anna daughter), but of iron, the machinery was reversed, the body taken out and shipped by Sait River to the never-after; and now we dine, because our work is done. (Cheers.)

Secondly—The press is like the graphophone and phonograph, for a great deal of what it prints has been first spoken. It attempts to perpetuate the word of man, (theers.) It has this advantage, that for you to hear again the oration of our American Cicero, the president of the evening, you need only turn to the new-paper of the day, you need not put audiphones in your ears, but only to take the wool off your eyes. (theers.) The epithers who take as tonight to an audience of two hundred, or as did our Cicero it in four the proper of the d

everal graceful compliments that were loudly cheered by the audience, as was the distinguished Virginian himself when he rose to speak. His address was considered by all as one of the finest delivered during the evening. This is part of what he said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I have heard for the Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I have heard for the first time to-night a pleasant account of the influences which made me a Republican. The Bemocratic party in my section gives a different account of it, saying that I received a Federal bullet in my head which took away my brains. (Laughter.) Be that as it may, I am here in a fortunate position, because I can testify that the influence of the press here must be powerful for good, seeing the power for evil that it exerts in the section of the county from which I come. I too, had a text given the country from which I come. I, too, had a text given me to-night-" The Solid South."

Mr. Wise made a ringing speech, denouncing ballot-box frauds in the South.

Other speeches were made by Robert P. Porter General George A. Sheridan and W. D. Guthrie. Then the cuthusiastic Republicans dispersed with cheers for Harrison and Morton.

GEN. NEWTON WOULDN'T TALK ON ANYTHING. When General Newton emerged from the meeting of the Acqueduct Commission yesterday he was pounced upon by rumor-sixers who desired to know if he had made up his mind to resign as Commissioner of Public Works. But the General would not tarry. He plunged through the crowd with rapid strides, remarking as he fied, have nothing to say on any subject."

VARIOUS COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES. Hanover, N. H., Nov. 14 (Special).—Dartmouth de-feated Williams at football this afternoon by a score of 36 to 6. The Dartmouth studence to-night calebrated

with torches and bands this victory, which practically with torches and bands this victory, which practically gives them the championship in the smaller league. Carlisle, Penn., Nov. 14 (Special).—Several hundred persons to-day attended the game of football between the freshmen and the sophomores of Dickinson College, this city, which resulted in a victory for the freshmen by a sore of 12 to 0. The centest was as to whether the freshmen should carry cames or not.

A DEFENDER FOR THE SENATE BILL.

NEEDLESS EDITORIAL EXCITEMENT IN SYRA CUSE OVER A DEFECTIVE TARIFF MEASURE. Syracuse, Nov. 14 (Special) .- " The Syracuse Jourto-night contained an editorial answer to The Tribune's statement that the Senate Tariff bill was ill-advised and unsatisfactory. The reply to The Tribune's statement that the Senate Tariff bill "helped the Democrats to confuse that issue; was used by them with some success to break the force of arguments against the President's policy, and so far as it affected the result at all, only made the task of Republicans more difficult." "The Journal" says: Republicans more difficult." "The Journal" says:
The Tribune itself can hardly believe that the Republican Senators in a body deliberately set to work to do a low, mean, paltry trick in politics, by the preparation of an elaborate measure affecting the entire tariff system with no expectation that it would be acted upen. This is an insult to as able and good Republicans as the Editor of The Tribune has shown himself to be. It is a falsehood as well as an insult. All the facts respecting the preparation of the measure and its ratification by the Republican Senators in caucus show that it was deemed a necessity, not as a political expedient preceding an election, but as an earnest of Republican support of the policy of Protection in antagonism to the Democratic policy and legislative proposition aimed directly at the overthrow of the protective principle embodied in the National legislegislative proposition aimed directly at the National legis-the protective principle embodied in the National legis-lation. It made the tariff issue direct, and everywhere throughout the country aided the Republicans in their work of beating back the free-trade aggressions of the

A DICTATORSHIP OR NOTHING.

THE GLOOMY VIEWS OF THE MADISON SQUARE

PHILOSOPHER. The brisk autumn wind sent scattering droves of dead leaves hurrying across Madison Square one afternoon last week. George Francis Train mournfully contemplated them as he talked over the political situation. He wore an old cloth cap, an old tight-buttoned jacket, and old, ungraceful rousers. His ciothes bore marks of dejection, even as his face did, and the flowers in his button-hole were withered. chrysanthemums in it hung down their wilted heads. Only a sprig of smilax was still strong and

fresh. "Yes," said the philosopher, with unphilosophic perturbation. "The country is going to the devil. It is daily becoming poorer. It will soon be bank-rupt, and we will be a nation of tramps! Think of Sixty millions of poverty-stricken people wandering helpless and miserable over an unfeeling earth The election is over. We have returned the Republicans to power. I am not satisfied with that re sult. No! I'm not a Democrat, any more than I'm a Republican. What are they? What are they-Democrats, six millions of idiots. Republicans, million of fools. I don't believe in them, and I don't believe in the American party, the party of Know-Nothingism. Neither am I an Anarchist. The Anarchists are ignorant and useless; and even when I spoke for them I told them they were mere bables in their relation to human progress and its true ex-

"The papers, supposed to be the examples of light and leading in the country, are giving columns to the exploits of a miserable bridge jumper and a wretched religious monomaniae who is killing off some superfluous population in London, and to big acciden involving the loss of many useful lives they don't give more than a paragraph: 1 don't pretend to be able to bring about a better state of things, I have given up wondering why people don't understand my asychic theory. It's none of my business to explain why some men weigh six ounces to the pound and 1 weigh thirty ounces to the pound. Still, we're in an awful state. Why, look at those cabmen, standing idle by the sidewalk. We can't afford to hire one of their miserable vehicles to carry us to our destinations. Just wait a rear, and see what's going to happen. Grover Cleveland repesents the virtue and lutell gence of the country! Think of it! That's the sort of man whose miserable career is held up as an example to our boys!

"Good-by. I'm geing to lecture again pretty soon. It's a Dictatorship of nothing!"

And George Francis Train walked away looking very flerce, and apparently mapping out the stern course of his Dictatorship. But he lingers at the torner to give a little newsgirl two of his faded chrysanthemums. awful state. Why, look at those cabmen, standing

SENATOR CULLOM'S DAUGHTER MARRIED. Springfield, Ill., Nov. 14 (Special).—Robert Gordon Hardie, the well-known portrait artist, of New-York City, and Miss Catharine Cullom, daughter of Senator Shelby M. Cullom, were married here to-night. The ceremony took place in the First Presbyterian Church, in the presence of 500 friends and relatives. The church was profusely decorated. James S. Morrill, and namesake, Miss Catherine Cullom Ridgely, as flower girl. The bride's troussean is from Worth, Congratulations and regrets were received from General and Mrs. Eenjamin Harrison, General W. T. Sherman, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, Miss Endicott, and many others. Mr. and Mrs. Hardle left to-night for Boston, where they will spend the honeymoon. They will make their home in New-York City.

MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY CLUB The Nineteenth Century Club held its annual meet ng last evening at the home of Mrs. Vincenzis Botta, No. 25 West Thirty-seventh-st. About thirty member were present. The reports of the various officers and committees were received, showing a membership of seventy-eight women and 104 men. The annual dues were raised to \$25 each. The Metropolitan Assembly rooms have been secured for the season and eight meetings will be held, to be addressed by Bronson Howard, Thomas Nelson Page, M. Coquelin and others. Among the honorary members reported as having been elected were: Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, G. W. Cable, Professor John Fiske, President Ellot, of Harvard, and ex-President Porter, of Yale; Dr. McCosh and James Parton. Daniel Greenleaf Thompson was elected president, William Travers Jerome secretary, F. B. Thurber treasurer; and among the twenty-four vice-presidents were Mrs. Cortlandt Palmer, Parke vice-presidents were airs. Corusant Facilities, Godwin, Mrs. John Sherwood, Rabbi Gotthell, Anson P. Stoles, Brander Matthews, Andrew Carnegie, Moneure D. Conway, Mrs. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Mrs. Henry Draper and Henry A. Qakley. The date of the annual meeting was changed from November to May.

From a letter in Garden and Stream.

In a short while we had caught a nice mess of small snappers, from ten to twelve inches long, and were having a real good time. We had not fished very long, however, before a large shark put in an appearance and spoiled our sport. We first knew of his presence by his greedily snapping off the fish from one of my neighbors' lines, having followed it up from the bottom. He executed this performance several times, and then the snappers stopped biting entirely. Not even a nibble could we get, so we hauled in our lines and began to pay attention to the shark. He was a monstrous fellow, about fifteen feet long, and he kept swimming round and round the vessel, sometimes on top of the water and sometimes away down deep below us, but always at a respectful distance. His reddish-brown body could be plainly seen through the clear, transparent green water, and you may be sure he was the cynosure of all eyes. A great many plans for his capture were discussed, but none appeared, practicable within our limited means. The engineer suggested that if the shark would give him time, he would forge a proper hook and chain, but as the shark was unable to give him a guarantee he abandoned the project.

While we were thus talking I noticed the mative pilot every now and then throwing overboard one of the snappers we had so recently caught. And as the current carried it a little distance clear of the vessel the shark would gobble it down, and, in fact, the intervals were so regular that Mr. Shark seemed impatient when the regularity was broken by a little delay. We saw that our pilot had some ultimate object in view, and it drew our attention to him. I had not particularly noticed the man before this, more than that he was a fine-looking, dark-skinned man, with good European features, but evidently of niked blood. As he was born and reared on the coast, and had probably served his pilot's apprenticedip as a fisherman, he knew how to deal with his inveterate foe, the shark turned over on its back and KILLING A SHARK WITH TOBACCO. From a letter in Garden and Stream.

The Philadelphia Telegraph.

The brilliant wife of a Pacific Slope Senator tells an unusual story. A party of tourists from the far West called upon Mrs. Senator in Washington to secure her infedence to get thom admission to the White House conservatory and the private drawing rooma, "And do you want to see Mrs. Cleveland!" said the hostess languidly anticipating the usual desire. "No, I do not care to see Mrs. Cleveland!" calmly said the visitor; and the Senator's wife was so surprised the reached forth her shapely white arm, exclaiming!

shake! you are the first of all the thousands of women who have come to Washington who did not jump at the chance of seeing Mrs. Cleveland!"

ECHOES OF THE VICTORY. NAMES FOR THE DAKOTAS.

NORTH DAKOTA DOES NOT WANT A CHANGE-THE REASON WHY.

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Try to realize the joy of old Dakotans at what is in the air, and in every one's mouth, now: "Justice will now be done to Dakota." Your leader this morning, "Pressing Dutles," and others like it, have caused every Dakotan's heart to leap for loy, except in the one matter of names for the northern and southern portions. You say: "It is to be hoped that such inconvenient and ill-sounding names as North Dakota and South Dakota may not be fastened upon two young States which deserve a better fate, and while one may naturally wish to retain the name of Dakota, the other might fitly bear the name of Lincoln."

North Dakota will fight for the name of North Da kota. Next to being excluded from the Union, she has felt most the injustice of trying to rob her of her name. So intense is this feeling in the north, that South Dakota concedes this claim, and each is agreed that the two States shall be called North and South Dakota. Eastern men do not know how sensitive Dakota people are on this point. North Dakota is the home of the great bonanza farms, where the best variety of No. 1 hard wheat is raised. This gave Dakota its reputation; and if you want to see a North Dakotan dance, suggest to him that the southern portion should be called Dakota, and the northern Lincoln.

There is usually a difference of from ten to fifteen cents per bushel in favor of the North Dakota wheat; t has more of the properties sought by millers in the "new process" of flour-making. "All root crops and "new process" of flour-making. "All root crops and cereals reach perfection near the northernmost limit of their production." This is why Northern Dakota will never yield to the demand for the change of name proposed. She has made her reputation under this name and she does not propose to lose it. I know what I am talking about. As the files of our "Brooklyn Eagle" and "Union" show. I am one of the pioneers in North Dakota, whose papers since 1879 have often spoken of me as one of the "bomanza farmers." I have often in our "Eagle" and "Union" protested against the injustice of keeping us out of the Union, and the attempt to rob us of our name. I have North Dakota at my back in this. We know all about General Harrison's efforts to secure us justice. No wonder that Dakota is Republican or that we love him.

I. W. BARNUM.

No. 253 Halsey-st., Brooklyn, Nov. 13, 1888.

CHEERFUL ALL AROUND. To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir: Once more the party stands upon the solid rock of Republican unity. And I want to say that every issue of The Tribune during the campaign has been a comfort and eacouragement to its readers. Your forcible and timely presentation of the issues of the campaign has aided very largely in a result which cheers every Republican heart. Very sincerely, CHAPLES R. SKINNER.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1888.

A ZEALOUS FRIEND IN CONNECTICUT.

Tothe Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Let me add my congratulations to the many you

have received upon the closing of this very exciting and important campaign. I have been a most interested reader of your valnable paper, and its, honest, straightforward, honorable course has filled me with admiration. have done missionary work with my copy, sending and lending it to those who would not otherwise see it. I trust it has not been seed sown in vain. Allow me to offer you my most hearty congratulations. It must, indeed, be a source of much satisfaction as well as pride to feel how much your paper has done to bring about such a glorious result.

MIS. CHARLES COLEMAN.
Winchester Centre, Cona., Nov. 12, 1888.

THEY FAIRLY "GAVE THEMSELVES AWAY."

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Party managers, in trying to find the cause the reduced majority for Cleveland in Kings County. have not taken into consideration the Democratic parade on the Saturday night before election. It was one of the most disorderly and disgraceful affairs ever held in Brooklyn, and I think most Brooklynites will agree that that was one of the causes of changing some few votes. W. me few votes. New-York, Nov. 10, 1888.

THE REAL "CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION." To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I congratulate you upon the advent of a new era of prosperity for our country, brought about in a very great measure by the bold, masterly way in which you expounded the principles of protection to home industries, and the quick and prompt manner in which you ferrated out and exposed every fraud of the Democratic party to further their interest, in their mad and desperate career, by which this "land of the free" was to be made the "land of paupers." You

A PLUCKY FIGHT REWARDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Praise seems to rise spontaneously from the hearts of many of my friends for the grand work that has been accomplished by The Tribune in championing the cause of protection, and credit is largely due to it for the glorious success obtained in the campaign Just closed. Almost single-handed it took up the fight and has carried it on to victory, and the discomfiture and chaggin evidenced in the recent "wallings" and "I told you so's" of the Mugwump Journals, is pitiable, and almost clicits our sympathy.

New-York, Nov. 10, 1888. G. S. PALMER.

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From The Chicago Horaid.

Though very few are aware of the fact, it is nevertheless true, that some of the President's nearest relatives live here in Chicago, or, what amounts to the same thing in Riverside, one of Chicago's most pleasant suburbs. These relatives comprise Mrs. Betty Sheets Harrison, widow of President Harrison's oldest brother, and her four grown children. The President's oldest brother was Coloned Archfald Irwin Harrison. He entered the regular army at the age of twenty or twenty-one and served a number of years, attaining the rank of leutenant. He married Miss Beetty, daughter of William Sheets, a leading Indiana politician and a close friend and confidential adviser of William Henry Harrison in 1840. At the time of his marriage Archibald Harrison left the army for a time, but upon the breaking out of the Rebellion reentered it, being the first man in Indiana to report to Governor Oliver P. Morton after President Lincoln's call for troops was made. He was given a captaint's commission, and raised a company in Indianapolis, which went out with the 27th Indiana Regiment, of which he subsequently became Heutenant-colonel. Stekness compelled him to leave the service early in the war, and, returning to Indianapolis, he went into business with his father-in-law. The firm carried on the book and general publishing business, and at one time was quite wealthy. Mr. Harrison died in 1870, never having recovered his health lost in the army, this family continued to reside in Indianapolis until five years ago, when it moved to Chicago.

Mrs. Harrison, the widow, who is now about fifty years old, though she scarcely looks it, makes her home with her son, William sheets Harrison, who is the Chicago agent of a transportation company known as the Baitimore and Ohlo Kankakee Dispatch, the office of which is at No. 10 Pacific ave. He is twenty-five years old, geod-looking, unmarried, and, according to his friends, an exceptionally inte

and whenever the President-elect visits Chicago his sister-in-law, nephew and nicces will doubtless be his entertainers.

The Chicago Harrisons are of illustrious lineage on the mother's side as well as on the father's. Mrs. Harrison's mother, Mrs. William Sheets, who is now about eighty years old and living ito Philadelphia, was the adopted daughter of President William Henry Harrison. Her own father, Thomas Randolph, was a cousin of John Randolph, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and was killed at the battle of Tupe-cance while fighting under William Henry Harrison, the hero of that celebrated engagement.

General Harrison has two brothers living. One, Captain Carter E. Harrison, lives at Marfreesboro, Tenn., on a large cotion plantation. His family consists of wife, two sons and a daughter. One of the sons is married, and is an employe of Armour Brothers' banking house in Kansas City. The other brother, John Scott Harrison, is a prominent lawyer in Kansas City. He married Sophia Lyttle, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and has three sons and one daughter. Tie has long been an ardent Democrat, but voted a straight Ropublican ticket has Tuesday. Both he and William S. Harrison, of this city, as soon as they had voted, started for Indianapolis to pay their distinguished and successful relative a friendly visit. It will be seen that if President Harrison chooses he can become an extensive nepotist.

that if President Harrison chooses he can become an extensive nepotist.

As is well known, Chicago's celebrated ex-Mayer, Carter H. Harrison, is descended from the same stock as General Harrison. He comes from another branch of the family, however, and the relationship between the two is not closer than that of fourth or fifth cousin.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY NOTES.

ANTISEPTIC VALUE OF IODIZED STARCH .- The which pharmacy includes in its list of antiseptics has been warmly urged. Ressoning that the antiseptic activity of iodoform and bismuth sublodide must depend, in part or wholly, upon the fodine freed in their decomposition in contact with decomposing putrescent organic matter, it was thought if an iodized compound, readily decomposable, was subjected to the same conditions that it could induce the same healthful process in the latter case as well as in the former. Full experience has demonstrated the value of the theory in this instance, an iodized starch is consequently now much used in hospital practice, and recognized as a valuable adjunct in certain forms of antiseptic treatment. It is applied in the same manner as other antiseptics, namely: First, washing out the wound with pure water and drying out as far as practicable—then thoroughly dusting it with iodized starch, and covering the wound, even beyond the outer edges; the applications being generally made in the morning and evening. Though not superior to lodoform or subiodice of bismuth, comparative trials of these with iodized starch show that not only does the latter possess valuable antiseptic properties as a dressing, but that it occasionally succeeds where the first two named have given unsatisfactory results.

CROWDED ROUMS AND CHOLERA.—Dr. Delos organic matter, it was thought if an iodized compound

CROWDED ROUMS AND CHOLERA .- Dr. Delos CROWDED ROOMS AND CHOLERA.—17. Barrier Ries, in "La Cronica Medica," gives as the result of his prolonged investigations of the subject, the following remarkable statistics bearing upon the mortality of cholera in relation to the number of persons occupying one room when attacked by it. Of 10,000 persons attacked by the large person in a room, 68 died; of chelera, and living one person in a room, 68 died; of 10,000 attacked, where there were one to two persons to the room, 131 died; of 10,000 persons who were attacked, living two to four to the room, 219 died; finally, of 10,000 persons attacked, living four or more to the room, 227 persons attacked, living four or more to the room, e2; diet. No data appear as to the varying size of the rooms which must, of course, have constituted an important factor in their hygienic character—as must also have been their location in the upper or lower stories, etc.

to Von Ziemssen, the long-continued or permanent influence of exhalations of the vapor of aronade substancesence of exhalations of the vapor of aromatic substances—such as fresh hay, pepper, tobacco, flowers, perfumeries, balsam, oil of peppermint, turpentine or oil of fir—on the nuceus membrane, is to induce swelling of the membrane, and may lead to impairment of the respiration, as also to disturbance of the circulation in the neighboring vascular supply, to asthmatic troubles, to fulness of the head, with consequent reddening of the nose externally, at times likewise to irritation of the conjunctiva, and other phenomena. Local treatment in such cases, he says, is without insting result, so long as exposure to the injurious influences continues.

INVESTIGATIONS TO DIRECTIONS AND RECEIVED. INVESTIGATIONS IN RHEUMATISM AND SCI-

ATICA.—Recent investigations made by French and Eng-lish physicians present some valuable conclusions con-cerning these maladies. Dr. Vuipian finds that salicylate cerning these manages. Dr. Vanages into a satisfaction of lithia is more efficacious than salicylate of soils. In cases of acute and progressive subscute articular rhounatism, some effect also being produced in chronic cases where a certain number of the joints are still deformed, swollen and painful; four to four and one-half and even swoith and painful; four to four and one-half and ever five grammes may be given in a day, and, if the improve-ment is not lasting, fifty centigrammes may be added to the daily dose; sometimes, when the dose is increased to five or five and one-half grammes, symptoms of intoier-ance begin to be shown; the salleylate of lithia may be given dissolved in water, in powder, or in unleavened bread, during or after meals, in doses of fifty centi-grammes. Of the treatment of neuralgia, crystallized grammes. Of the treatment of neuralgia, crystalized aconitine, when properly used, is pronounced by an English physician one of the most powerful remedies, being most powerful in what is called essential neuralgia, especially facial and trigominal; it is best given in the form of granules containing a quarter of a milligramme of the crystallized aconitine, or crystallized nitrate of aconitine, the doses being the same-an interval of four hours exceed one milligramme, unless it be in some obstinate intermittent cases of the facial sort, which resist the action of aconitine alone, proving refractory also to quialone; in these last cases success may be achieved by combining the two drugs,

PREVENTION OF MARKS IN SMALLPOX .- Dr Colleville, in a French medical journal, commends iodo-formed vaseline in the proportion of one-twentieth as a useful application to prevent the inconveniences resulting from the marks of smallpox on the face. Among the advantages claimed for this cintment are these: Often renewed, it maintains a certain degree of coolness on the face which is much appreciated by patients, as they generally feel a ready to disinfect the patient-even the odor of iodoform in this proportion being far less disagreeable than that of the pure substance, though, of course, the oder can be disguised by the addition of some aromatic. But the most important advantage of this cintment consists in its capacity to prevent the formation of scabs, the odor from which is ordinarily so penetrating and offensive, the fact being that, in one or two days at latest, the pustules collapse, and there remains no ulterior cleatrix to speak of. To cover the characteristic odor of lodoform there may be added to it a few drops of the essence of bitter almonds.

GRAVITY IN PNEUMONIA.-Attention has lately have been instrumental in opening the eyes of the people, and they have responded handsomety by electing flarrison and Morton, with a majority in Congress to save us from disgrace and poverty. I am very sorry to have to say that New Jerney still remains in ignorance, and votes for disgrace and ruin, Yours truly, Succasuma, N. J., Nov. 9, 1883. the edge of the bed and his legs thus held aloft, will courh vigorously two or three times, he will get rid of much expectoration that exhaustive efforts at coughing failed to dislodge when not thus aided. Life has been saved by repeated performances of this manoeuvre in pneumonia, accompanied with great cranosis, due to inundation of the bronchial tubes with mucous secretion.

It, of course, will have no effect on the exudate in the ing the lungs of mucus during etherization.

TRUE AND FALSE ANTISEPTICS.-Recent researches have demonstrated that many of the agents which have been found useful as deodorizers, or as antiscattics, are entirely without value for the destruction of disease germs. An example of this is cited in the case of sulphate of iron, or copperas, a sait which has been ex-tensively used with the idea that it is a valuable disin-fectant, when, as a matter of fact, sulphate of Iron, in saturated solution, does not destroy the vitality of disease germs, or the infecting power of material containing them; it is, nevertheless, a very valuable antiseptic, and its low it is, nevertheless, a very valuable antiseptic, and its low price makes it one of the most available agents for the arrest of putrefactive decomposition in privy vaults, etc. Antiseptic agents, however, exercise a restraining in-fluence upon the development of disease germs, and con-sequently their use during epidemics is advantageous, when masses of organic material in the vicinity of dwell-ings cannot be completely destroyed, or removed, or disinfected. Again, while an antiseptic agent is not neces-sarily a disinfectant, all disinfectants are antiseptics.

ALBUMINOID FOOD STUFFS.-Dr. James W. Fraser has published in an elaborate paper the results of his very extended experiments respecting the action of common beverages on stomachic and intestinal digestion. These experiments give a strong basis of support to the clinical observations heretofore made by the best med-ical authorities, this being notably the case in regard to ical authorities, this being notably the case in regard to the desirableness of not eating albuminoid food stuffs at the same time that infused beverages are being taken, it being proved that their digestlen is in most cases re-tarded, though there are possible exceptions,—absorption may be rendered more rapid, but there is a loss of nu-tritive substance. On the other hand, the digestlon of starchy food appears to be assisted by tea and coffee; and gluton, the albuminoid of flour, has been found to be the principle least obstructed in digestion by tea, and it only comes third with cocoa, while coffee has apparently a much greater retarding action on it. Another ina much greater retarding action on it. Another in-teresting fact pointed out by Dr. Fraser is that of all forms of animal food, to be taken along with infused

MORPHINOMANIA FROM A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.—In regard to the treatment of merphinomania, M. Ball's studies of the disease, in its various forms and phenomeca, have led him to publish the following directions in brief: In the first place, the patient, should have the advantage of a hospital, where the servellance of the physician, which is of the greatest importance, may be exereised every moment; the second requirement is that the use of the morphine be more or less completely suppressed; in the third place, the action of the heart is to be stimulated, at the opportune moment, by the injection of sparteline, to which may be added an injection of morphine in case the condition becomes threatening. Remarkable

THERAPEUTICAL ITEMS.—M. Lessenne asserts that a certain sign of death is the permanent gaping of a wound made in the skin by puncturing it with a needle. If a person be living, blood will usually follow the withdrawal of the needle, but whether it does or not, the wound will close at once; on the other hand, it will be found that the puncture made in the skin of a dead person will re-

Dr. Taylor, of the London Epidemiological Society, says that some kinds of common mould may give rise to diphtheria. In support of this statement, he relates some instances under his own observation in which serious outbreaks of that disease have been developed by mould on the wet plaster of leaky walls, while old fleeces of wool

—As a remedy for styes, M. Abadie has found great efficiency in beracle acid—one part dissolved in thirty parts of distilled water, dropping on some of this solution with a wetted piece of wadding several times a day. It is said not only to effect a cure, but to prevent any recur-

ciety, an account appears of the good results obtained by Dr. Federoff, in his management of whooping cough. This consists in the administration, four times a day, of a tablespoonful of a mixture containing two grains of morphine hydrochloride, one grain spomorphine hydro-chloride, one half dram hydrochloric acid, and eight cunces

of distilled water. The paroxysms are lessened in number

FRUITLESS FIGURING.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE STILL CIPHERING TO SHOW A MAJORITY.

PRESERVING A BOLD FRONT, BUT PLAINLY UN-EAST-A POSSIBLE DEMOCRATIC PLOT.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,

Washington, Nov. 14.—These are anxious days for the Democratic officers of the House of Representa-tives. On last Wednesday they scouted the idea that the Republicans would control the next House, or that the Democrats would have less than 20 majority in that body. On Thursday they began to feel uneasy, and since that time they have been busy with pencils and paper and figures, trying to avert defeat. The telegraph wires have been kept hot between Washing ton and the Congress districts, and Clerk Clark, Ser geant-at-Arms Leedom, and Postmaster Dalton have maintained a bold front, which proves that they are

In "The Post" on Saturday me appeared an editorial designed to spire them with new hope and control of the spire them with new hope and control of the spire them with new hope and control of the spire them with new hope and control of the spire them with new hope and control of the spire them. of which they were sadly in need. According to the editorial, " Edward McPherson and The New-York Tribune seem to have gone crazy in attempting to figure a large majority in the next House of Representatives. The writer had good reason to state that the lower branch of Congress is in a fair way to remain under the control of the Democrats by from 3 to majority."

Here is the good reason: "General John B. Clark, the present Chief Clerk, figures up a majority as high as seven, while the Sergeant-at-Arms inclines to the as seven, while the Sergeant-at-Arms Inclines to the belief that it will go as low as three. A good many claims are made loosely, by telegraph, which are not borne out by dispatches from the persons immediately interested and most likely to have accurate returns."

The editorial closes with the following sections, which might easily be interpreted to

squint toward crooked work in certain States in which the Democrats have control of the State Governmental "If a majority of Democrats have certificates of election, it is not hazarding too much to predict that they will present them and be sworn in."

Next year would not be a good time for the Demo-

crats to attempt anything of that sort, although reports from Arkansas, Virginia, West Virginia and one or two other States convey information that the ground-work for such an attempt has already been laid. A Tribune correspondent, who saw General Clark and Sergeant-at-arms Leedom the other day found both of them in an uneasy and anxious frame of mind. Fear dominated over hope in the breasts of both men. General Clark claimed the election of 164 Democrats to 161 Republicans, but he admitted that his information as to three of the alleged Demo. crats was inconclusive and unsatisfactory, and that Republicans might be returned, thus reversing his claimed Democratic majority. In order to make good his total of 164 Democrats he is obliged to claim three Democrats to three Republicans, Instead of two Democrats to four Republicans, in California; two Democrats to two Republicans, instead of one Democrat to three Republicans, in Connecticut; ten Democrats to three Republicans, instead of nine Democrats to four Republicans, in Indiana; ten Democrats to one Republican, instead of nine Democrats to two Republicans, in Kentucky; five Democrats to eight Republicans, in stead of four Democrats to nine Republicans, in Mich. igan; three Democrats to four Republicans, in two Democrats to five Republicans, in New-Jersey; eight Democrats to two Republicans, instead of seven Democrats to three Republicans in Virginia, and three Democrats to one Republican, instead of one Democrat to three Republicans, in West Virginia.

General Clark declined to specify the three Districts which he admitted to be in doubt. An inspection of the foregoing statement of differences, however, discloses the interesting and significant fact that the entire excess of Democratic claims save threatis distributed among the five States of Indiana, Kentucky, New-Jersey, Virginia, and West Virginia, the State Government of each of which is in the hands of the Democratic party. Can it be that a scheme is afoot to issue ceruincates to the Democratic candidates in those States, whether fairly elected of not, if it be found practicable by any means to obtain three additional seats in other States? If

HOW HAPPY HE COULD BE WITH EITHER,

A GALLANT FRENCHMAN WHO DID NOT KNOW WHICH WOMAN TO MARRY. Chicago, Nov. 14 (Special).-A romantic fair is at present agitating the French colony in Chicago. Mrs. Josephine Sicotte, a widow in comfortable circumstances, has long been a great belle

among her countrymen here. A few months ago it strange coincidence, began to press for an early marriage. Finally, he set a day for the marriage with Dolorita Mazuray. She bought an extensive trousseau and made all the necessary arrangements, finally sending out the wedding invitations. almost to distraction, about three weeks ago Merger went to Mrs. Slcotte's brother and made a confession, telling him he loved Mrs. Steatte a thousand times more than he loved Dolorita Mazuray and proposed that they should consult a lawyer as to the best of getting rid of the Mexican sweetheart without opening the way for a suit for breach of promise They went that evening to Justice Blume. At the suggestion of the justice, they came again in a few nights and brought Dolorita Mazuray along. A voluminous document was drawn up by the justice and signed by Dolorita Mazuray and John B. Merger, releasing each from all obligations, legal or morally, and, in short, annulling the promise of marriage. A dozen dressmakers went to work immediately upon the trousseau of Mrs. Slootte, the wedding was set for Sunday afternoon, November 4, two days after the date of the agreement, and invitations were at once issued. Mrs. Slootie spent nearly \$500 in making all the necessary arrangements. On Saturday Merger called and kissed her and looked at her mag-Merger called and kissed her and looked at her magnificent veil. In the afternoon Mrs. Sicotte and her
sister, Mrs. Weber, went together to the office of
the County Clerk and took out the marriage license.
Merger did not call to see Mrs. Sicotte on Saturday
evening. Neither did he put in an appearance on
Sunday morning. The weeding was set for 2 p. m.
At half past 1 a messenger was sent to tell the
priest not to come. At half past 2 it was
announced that something had happened, and the
guests went home. Yesterday a marriage license was
granted to John B. Morger and Dolorita Mazuray.

ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN. Detroit, Nov. 14 .- A meeting of noted women of America and several European countries, representa-tives of every sphere of woman's work and every school of thought, convened to-day at the Church of Our Father. It is the sixteenth annual congress of the Association for the Advancement of Women. Over 250 of the 500 members of the association are here. Among the more noted of the members present are Miss Calliope Kechia, of Constantinopie; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Miss Frances E. Willard, the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackweil, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. Frederickson, of Denmark; Mrs. G. B. Easby, of Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. C. Pierce, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Ida C. Hutton, of Iowa; Mrs. Caroline Brown, of Chicago; Mrs. Dr. Mowrey, of Providence, R. L. Miss Ella Lapham, Fredonia, N. Y.; Mrs. H. T. Wolbott, Dedham, Mass.; and Mrs. Harriet Townsend and Mrs. D. S. Austin, of Buffalo. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the congress was formally opened with an address by Mrs. Howe, president of the association, and an address of welcome by Senator Palmer. The main business was the reading of reports from the vice-presidents of the different States relative to the reeds of women in their respective localities. This year the reports made a comparison between the work of men and women, telling where women's work is equal, superior and inferior to that of the other sex.

CHARGED WITH PENSION FRAUD. Reading, Nov. 14.—United States Commissioner Young this morning held William D. Horning, a member of the Berks County bar, in \$1,000 ball for a hearing in Philadelphia next Monda) on a charge of having taken illegal fees for securing a pension for a widow. The pension amounts to \$2,300, and

warrant has also been sworn out against Isldors

Keyser, who assisted in the collection of the pension, and who is alleged to have received \$400 as his share Keyser cannot be found. Not a Pleasant Way to Put It.—"But you know," said Miss Singleton, with a simper, "that I'm not so young as I used to be."

"Oh, Miss Singleton!" exclaimed Numbedd, effusively, "you do yourself injustice; I knew you tell years ago, you know, and you didn't look a particle younger than you do to-day."—(Boston Transcript.

One of the most instefully dressed gentlemen in the Consolidated Exchange wasered #10 that a friend, with whom he was talking could not guess within aid of the price he had paid for the elegant suit of clothes he was wearing. The friend guessed #20, #25 and #30 in threat trials and lost. He was surprised to learn that the elegant suit had cost just \$25 at Hackett, Carhart & Ce.'s establishment, Broadway and Canal-st.